THE S YMALIES TARREST TO STANDAY AND AND A 1871

c, to use the words of one of their legislaters, rass being impotent they would try the virtue of ones, the Canadian Parliament enacted the law y which our fishermen are now treated as outward. By their construction of the law of 1818, and the Canadian laws based upon it, they claim sat American fishermen have no right to buy stores r supplies; no right to have are wood and water on board; no right to have as in bond for export to the United States; no ght to receive cat or supplies from home through heir ports; no right to out batt, and, in fact, they summe that they are outlaws in every sense, and entitled to no consideration at their hands save capure."

"You are quite right, for the officials have been my industrious in the outrages authorized by their vernment. The six schooners commissioned as tiers by the Dominion have followed and harassed of fishermen, driving them out of harbors where ay had sought shelter, capturing them on hearsay idence and making their authority felt on every sable and conceivable occasion."
"How many vessels have been captured altother, Mr. Babson?"
"Oh. five or six (flourester vessels and

"How many vessels have been captured altogether, Mr. Babson?"
"Oh, five or six Gloucester vessels and as many more belonging to ether ports; and when you consider that these vessels involve a loss to their owns and cr. ws of about \$10,000 each, and that one of the inducements held out to the officer making the effure is one-half the proceeds, it is singular that more nave not been captured, for it was intended that the Deminion navy should be a paying institution."

"I have learned from the owners and crews of some of the captured vessels that they were mot sven guilty of v.o ating the regulations which the Danadians put such an unreasonable construction apport. Do you understand that they were innocent, or that they violated the laws through ignorance?"
"In the case of a I. Prankin it seems that the captain of the cutter making the capture had no personal knowledge of any violation of law or treaty on the part of the owner of the Frankin; but, from information from some source, he pursued the vessel and took her. Now, ou this ground any Amoripersonal knowledge of any violation of law or treaty on the part of the owner of the Frankin; but, from information from some source, ne pursued the vessel and took her. Now, on this ground any American vessel that has been in the buy or has touched at their ports will be hable to capture on information furnished by their enemies, particularly when the division of the profits is so largely in favor of the officer making the capture. Our people, you sea, fear that next year, if their vessels get into the bay, they will be captured on information of violation the previous year, and the known hostlity there against our fishermen will no doubt secure evidence against aimost any vessel."

"How about the White Fawn?"

"That case is outrageous. Simply for buying balt her owners and crew are charged with preparing to fish within the three mile line. Now it is well known that our Western Bank fleet always buy their bait inshore, and use it entirely in the deep sea fishing. The construction put upon this act is simply in keeping with the open nostility of feeling displayed against air. Friend, the owner of the years, and the personal abuse of the officers of the government."

ing displayed against air. Friend, the owner of the government."

NON-INTERCOURSE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.
I have found out during my investigations around fown where the idea of non-intercourse originated. It was not with Ben Butler, as a great many suppose. As long ago as August 26 the Cape Ann Adpertiser, one of the most able and enterprising pountry journals in New England, advanced that idea in the following language:—"Let those who seek to put an arbitrary construction upon the laws jouching upon the fishing question be made to feel that two parties can play at that game as well as one, and it will have a wonderful effect towards cooling of those excited Provincials. We can do without them much better than they can without us, and it is only necessary for the business men of the Provinces to become aware of this fact, and they will then earnestly protest against any more of this unnecessary meddling with the United States fishermen. \* \* If, therefore, the English government see fit to abrogate these privileges, which are common to all nations, as a direct blow at our fishing interests, it simply shows that malice and revenge are the inspirations of these acts, and that nothing but direct reciprocity of non-intercourse, shutting out the productions of the renton assumed to shut up their ports and forbid trade to Americans, while no other nation is treated in this discourteous manner."

This idea of non-intercourse is more prevalent here than mother sections of the country, for, notwithstanding its impracticability, as frequently pointed out, a numerously signed memorial for such legislation has been forwarded to Congress. In their memorial the petitioners say that masmuch as the Canadanis have declared absolute non-intercourse with the fishermen of the United States, refused supplies to disabled vessels and harassed the fishermen in a manner peculiar to British authority—they the feore pray that a non-intercourse act be passed, similar in its effects to that of Canada, whereby the same treatment may be applied

passed, similar in its effects to that of Canada, whereby the same treatment may be applied to all vessels halling from the British provinces as that suffered by American fishermen; also for an act prohibiting the importation of English or Canadian fish or mackerel so long as American vessels are prohibited from taking fish and mackerel in so-called British waters; also that transportation in bond of merchandise for Canadia through American territory be prombited until Canadian ports are opened for transportation in bond of American fish, mackerel, or other merchandise to and from the United States. Also that the United States demand full and complete indemnity for vessels and cargoes captured, and for all detentions and outrages committed ou dishing vessels and their crews by British armed vessels.

In addition to the ann oyances of the British government the year just closing has been otherwise disastrous. The record made up for the year ending to-day shows that there have been thirteen vessels and ninety-seven lives lost, against sixteen vessels and sixty-seven lives in 1869. The aggregate toninge of the vessels lost this year is 798.14, their value 379,709, lastrance \$68,479. Four of these vessels were lost in the Georges fishery, two in the Bank and two in the Bay of St. Lawrence mackers! Eastery, one in the shore mackers! fishery, one in the shore mackers! fishery, two in the coasting trade and two in the herring fishery. Of the ninety-seven men lost twenty-six were married, leaving twenty-six widows and forty-five fatherless children.

children.

The following is a detailed list of the disasters to life and property among the Gloucester fishermen for the year ending to-day:—

for the year ending to-day:

In the georges fishery.

Schooner Weather Gage was lost on the 25th of January. She was owned by Messrs. Maddocks & Co., and valued, with her outlit, at \$5,000. Insured for \$4,375 in the Gloucester Mutual Fishing office. Mer crew list comprised ten men, as follows:—Mark feweny, master; Abraham Bushy, Stephen Chisholm, William Pewers, John Pitman, John McKenzie, Archie MoNeil, Archiebald McAlliston, Neal Macauley, John A. McKenzie.

Behooner Austeritz was lost in the gale of March 18. She was boarded by a heavy sea, which left her in a sinking condition. Crew taken off by schooner Riverdale. Owned by Messrs. McKenzie & Knowlson; valued at \$8,700, and insured for \$3,275 in the Gloucester office.

ton; valued at \$8,700, and insured for \$3,275 in the Gloucester office.
Schooner William F. Pool, lost in March. Owned by Mesars. Sidney Friend & Brother. Valued at \$9,000 and insured for \$7,918 in the Gloucester office. Her crew list comprised ten men, as follows:—James Lunderkin, master; William Troy, Henry Raymond, John Sollivan, James McLaughlin, Henry Peterson, Alexander McDonald, Peter Vaugun and two others, whose names are unknown.
Schooner Alatamaha, lost in October. Owned by Captain William Brown and others, and valued at \$3,000. Insured for \$4,930 in the Gloucester office. Orew of ten men, viz.:—William Brown, master; Henry Grier, James Revilee, Benjamin Powers, William Geyer, Antoine Norbury, Charles Terry, Caarles Hamilla and two men whose names are unknown.

Charles Hamila and two men wasse hands.

Lost Overboard—Antone Encs was lost overboard from schooner Peeriess, February 24; Alvin Nickerbon, from the Rival, March 18; Frank Frazier, from the Eastern Queen, March 18; Trank Frazier, from the Bridget Ann, March 19; Taylor J. Valler, from the Bighnyer, September 10; William R. Hardy and Ohristian Cass, from the Bahvard, September 4; one of the crew of the Elisha Holmes, name unknown, lest March 23, white leaving the harbor.

Schooner Vixing, lost in January, on her way to the Grand Banks. Owned by Messrs. Lemuel Friend & Co.; valued at \$1,800 and insured for \$6,825 in the Gioucester office. Her crew comprised eleven men, as follows:—William L. Rogers, master; Edward Gallahan, Patrick Frazier, Larry Frazier, August Frazier, Henry Hartford, William Parker, John E. Reed, Lemuel S. Rogers, Dennis Salilvan, John Burke.

Schooner Pocumtuck, engaged in the Western Bank fishery, was run ashore near Ship Harbor, N. S., condemued and sold, the master pocketing the receipts. She was owned by Captain Sargent S. Day, valued with her outlits at \$3,000, and insured for \$2,652 in the Gloucester office.

José 2,252 in the Gloucester office.

Lost Overboard—Joseph Ward and Francis Lee
were lest frem schooner John S. Tyler May 15;
Simon Clifford and William Bryant from the Etta
Gott in May; James Scanlan and J. H. Ames from
the Mary G. Dennis October 12; Albert Faulk from
the M. L. Wetherell in October.

the M. L. Wethereil in October.

In the Heiring Fishery.

Schooner George R. Bradford was lost in February on her homeward passage from Newfoundland, she was owned by Messrs. Leighton & Co., valued at \$7,500 and insured for \$6,500 in the Gloucester office. There was also \$3,000 on the cargo in a Beston office. Her crew comprised six men, viz.:—John Wolfe, master; Thomas Tobin, John Herring, Alexander crant, Samuel Steele, Wilkiam Appleton. Schooner Beile Brandon was recently wrecked on Long Island, near Monte Desert, while on her passage to Grand Menan, N. B.; crew saved. She was owned by Mr. Wilkiam Mickey, valued at \$3,800, and insured for \$3,325 in the Gloucester office. Outhinsured for \$500.

In the Shoke Mackerel Fishery.

Schooner Day Star, lost in October. Owned by

Schooner Day Star, lost in October. Owned by James Mansfield & Sons, valued at \$4,600 and insured for \$2,760 in the Gloucester office. She had a crew of twelve men, as follows—Simon McKle, master; James R. Clarke, Charles Thompson, John McDonald, Harraden Reed, Andrew Ryan, Frank Anderson, Francisco Constana Scurpa, Francisco Joseph, William Thompson, Thomas Power and s boy whose name is unknown.

Michael Notan was lost overboard from schooner George O. Hovey October 18.

Hartis Quigler and John Kelly were drowned

from a fishing boat run down and sunk of Eastern Point May 28.

Point May 26.

IN THE BAY MACKEREL FISHERY.

Schooner Dauntless was lost in September, white on her second trip to the Bay of St. Lawrence. Sho was owned by Messrs. Sidney Friend & Brother, valued at \$8,000 and insured for \$7,000 in the Gloucester office. Her crew list comprised twelve men, viz.:—James G. Craig. master: Jehn La Pierre, Martin Costello, John-Todd, Jr., George Todd, Dantle Herrick, Edward Smith. James Smith, James Welch, George Goodwin and two others whose names are unknown. John Rake was lost overboard from schooner

John Rake was lost overboard from schooner Wildfire, October 19.

Boat Equity was wrecked at Spectacle Island, October 25; crew saved. She was owned by Captain Abraham Babson, valued at about \$400 and insured for \$562 in the Gloucester office.

IN THE COASTING BUSINESS.

Schooner Norwester salied from New York for Para in October, 1800, and was nover afterwards heard from. She was owned by Messrs. John Pow & Son, valued at \$9,000 and insured for \$3,500 in the Cape Ann Mutual Marine office. She was commanded by Captain John S. Foster, of this town, and had a crew of five men, shipped in New York, whose names are unknown. whose names are unknown.

Schooner Julia Parsons, of this port, was abandoned at sea November 20, while on her passage from Surmam. Crew saved. She was owned by Mr. Frank W. Homans, valued at \$8,000 and insured for \$6,000 in a Boston office.

#### MINNIE DAVIS.

Accused of Arson-The Strange, Sad Story of a Young Girl's Life as Given by Herself.

The HERALD a few days since contained the story of an attempted suicide at the Central Police Office of a girl of eighteen, who had been imprisened there on a charge of arson. A letter she had written to the Fire Marshal was published, and also the circumstance of her being found hanging to the knob of her cell door. A HERALD reporter had a long interview with her since that time, and procured from her the following statement of her experiences in a world

that has not used her over kindly:—

My maiden name was Minnie Morgan, and I was born in the city of Philadelphia, at 2,010 Parish street. I think I must have been sent to school at eight years of age. It is

ONLY TEN YEARS AGO. ONLY TEN YEARS AGO,

but it seems a very long time since then. Before I
was fifteen I was married. It was on the list day of
January, 1868, and the ceremony took place at my
home, in Parish street. My husband's name was
Davis, and he is now dead. (The speaker here covered her face with her handkerchief and wept.) I was fifteen the February after I was marrie in that month, if I remember rightly, I went with my husband on our bridal tour to Europe, he having been detained after our marriage in this country by unfinished business. We were in Europe a

little more than a year, when WE WENT TO PARIS,

and after residing there about two months my husband died suddenly of heart disease. He was buried in the cemetery of Pére le Chaise. I stayed in France

band died suddenly of heart disease. He was puried in the cemetery of Pére le Chaise. I stayed in France only two weeks after my husoand's death, when I returned to America with my brother-in-law, who had been extra professor at one of the Universities of St. Petersburg, and who had come on to Paris in time for my husband's funeral. I arrived in New York a little more than fourteen moaths ago; it may have been mere than fourteen moaths ago; it may have been mere than fourteen. I cannot tell now. I feel a whirling sensation in my head, and do not sometimes know quite all I am saying. My brother-in-law and I lived at No. 101 Waverley place. We remained there not quite two months. My brother-in-law remained here while I went on to Philadelphia.

To SEE MY MOPHER.

I remained there only a very short time and then came back to New York, where I was married to my former brother-in-law, Dr. W. J. Davis. We went to No. 54 Second avenue to board in the family of the Rev. Samuel B. Willis, whom I learned to respect for his many kindnesses to me, notwithstanding I was born and bred a Catholic, and I love his whole family dearly. We remained there but a short time then, as we went on to Philadelphia the day before Thanksgiving. That was one year ago. We remained in Philadelphia til just before the Christmas following, when the Doctor went to Baitimore and I came back to the minister's family, where I remained only till about the 1st of January, when, in response to a lefter from my husband, I left to join him in Baitimore. We stopped at Barnum's Hotel in that city for a few days, when we both went to Washington and remained there till February. Then my husband went to Cincinnati to fill

An Engagement to Cincinnati to fill after my husband (who had m the meantime gene from St. Louis to Chicago) returned to meet me in this city. He soon after went to Boston and I went to Philadelphia for my baby and followed him. In Boston I told him he must not leave me without money and neglect me, that he did not use me kindly or provide

but for them I should have been dead long ago, and my present misery and THE PAIN I RAVE SUFFERED would have been spared me, I went from Mr. Willis' to No. 24 Bleecker street, having been furnished with money to do so by a friend of my husband. I procured a nurse for the baby and then advertised for a position as governess or nouse-keeper. This I failed to get at first, but accepted a place as seamstress at No. 97 Clinton place. I left this situation for another as houskeeper, at twenty-five dollars per month, in Twenty-second street near Fifth avenue. I left this place in October to go to Philadelphia on business; remained in that city a week, and then came back, going first to Mr. Willis' and then to West Twenty-unith Street, where the fire occurred.

to Philadelphia on business; remained in that city a week, and then came back, going first to Mr. Willis' and then to West Twenty-inith street, where the fire occurred.

THE FIRE.

I was going to leave Mrs. Hagadorn's, and return to Philadelphia, where I expected to remain. Mrs. Hagadorn did not like to have the gas burned in the house after ten o'clock, and I had asken her for a lamp. She would not give me one, but finally gave me a candlestick and I bought a candle. I intended to go home (for Philadelphia always seemed more homelike to me than any other place) on Christmas, and Christmas. I had by the doctor's orders drank three wine glasses of gn, at intervals, and when I had packed my valles and boxes, and folded all my clothes—I had many nice dresses, &c.—I felt very

The rubbish which had accumulated in my trunk, eld letters, newspapers, magazines and such like, was leose in the bottom. Having removed all else and replaced the felded dresses and other articles on top of them in the truns and laid aside the dress I now have on—a gray one for travelling in—I retured, leaving the candle on the washstand, and dropped to sleep. The next thing I remember was the presence of a number of men in my room and that it was en fire. I do not know how the fire could have originated uniess the lace curtains were blown against the candle, which might have been the case, as the window was raised about four or five inches from the sill. Mrs. Hagadorn had No Such conversation were blown against the candle, which might have been the case, as the window was raised about four or five inches from the sill. Mrs. Hagadorn had have it was a slee alleges, save one in which she made r marks she now ascribes to me, and which I replied to in a manner that made her resentful. I never lived at No. 8 Bleecker street, as has been stated in some of the papers, and there were no such circumstances as are detailed in that statement which can apply to my residence at No. 24 Bleecker street. I was removed here and placed in this room, which, th

hanging there.

The reporter here asked why she did not climb to the grating over the door and fasten the noose there? She answered that she could not reach it by add of the chair, and then showed the method by which she sought to strangle herself. She says that her only relatives reside in Eldred, near Philadelphia.

ACCIDENT TO A HUNTING PARTY .-- From the Accident to a Hunting Party.—From the Ma-con (Ga.) papers we learn that on the 27th uit. a party of gentlemen left that city in batteaus on a duck hunting expedition. One of the batteaus turned over and out of the five men in it only two escaped. The other three, George Napier, Henry Ells and a colored man named Bob, were last seen floating down the river clinging to frezen logs, but there is little hope of their safety.

### THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

Intrigues for the Next Republican Nomination.

Colfax's Case Adroitly Managed-He Is a Candidate, Himself to the Contrary Notwithstanding-A Mational Ulcer-How the House Committees Are Packed to Favor Great Monopolists-The American Iron and Steel Association and National Bank Bing-Political Weathercocks and the Coming Man-One Thousand Dollar Presents-The Sinuous Colfax and the Audacious Blaine.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1870. With the counting of the electoral votes that declared General Grant President of the United States commenced the intrigues for the succession then four years distant. The republican nomination is now scarcely eighteen months away. There are politicians in this city and elsewhere who have thought of little eise for this two and a half years past, and will think of little else for the next eighteen months to come. The great field of incourse this city. With the adjournment it was transferred to our principal watering places, to return here again with the reassembling of Congress. Surprising as it may seem at first glance it is never-theless a well established fact that the man who stands the very best chance at the present time of getting the next republican nomination is our adroit

His case is better and far more adroitly managed than that of any other candidate. His celebrated letter, declining further political honor and declaring his unalterable determination to retire to private life. was, though the cheapest piece of political clap trap, very generally believed to be really in earnest. It was apparently so sincere that astute politicians were deceived by it and his most dangerous rivals for the first time learn the fact that Mr. Colfax is "IN THE HANDS OF HIS PRIENDS."

who were too successful in getting him into his present position to relax any effort to put him just one notch higher.
THE HOUSE COMMITTERS

of the Fortieth Congress were arranged by Speaker Colfax apparently fair and right, but really so as not, in any way, to disturb any powerful monopoly. The Committee on Banking and Currency had on it three men-good men, sound and true; but care was taken to have a large majority who would see that no efforts should be made by Congress to remove or even puncture that

NATIONAL ULCES. the national banking system. As a matter of course the national bank and Treasury ring worked for Mr. Colfax's nomination to the first office in the gift of the nation; but, falling in that, managed to secure the second, and are now waiting their turn to try again.

Not only was the Banking and Currency Committee packed with national bank partisans, but friends of the monopoly were stationed as sentinels in all the other important House committees. One national bank president was made chairman of the Committee on Manufactures; another was put at the head of the Pacific Railroad Committee. One prominent national bank partisan and special pleader was placed on the Judiciary Committee and another on the Ways and Means.
In short all the House committees were arranged

so that no currency oill in the interest of the people could have a ghost of a chance. Rest assured that the national bank ring managers have worked for Mr. Colfax, and will continue in that direction during the term of his natural life. They want no better man for their purposes. He has been tried and not found wanting. THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS

was arranged so as to suit the high tariff league and the American Iron and Steel Association, and at the same time choke off two or three of Mr. Colfax's

Turn to the HERALD of May 25, 1868, pages 4 and 5, and you will find mention made of a confidential circular issued by the secretary of the high tariff "Industrial League" to members of its executive council. In that precious gocument the managing coulon. In that precious documents in managery officers of the "League" boast of having largely influenced the selection of the Committees of Congress. They also stated that the result of those manipulations was quite satisfactory, nearly equal in value to the cost of the entire organization, and recommended the raising of more money. So much for the tariff league. Is it any wonder that they

manipulations was quite satisfactory, nearly equal in value to the cost of the entire organization, and recommended the raising of more money. So much for the tarif league. Is it any wonder that they support Mr. Colfax?

THE AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL ASSOCIATION.

In Philadelphia the electioneering headquarters of Mr. Colfax's especial friends was at the spactous rooms of the American Iron and Steel Association, on Wainut street, near Fourth. This association, though the wealthiest in the country, is very little known, even in Pennsylvania. It numbers among its members nearly all the wealthy iron and steel manufacturers in the United States, each of whom pays into the treasury of the organization a certain fixed sum on each ton of iron or steel he manufactures. It is not, therefore, left with each member to contribute what he pleases, as is usual with similar organizations, but all are regularly taxed according to capacity. It is not strictly speaking a secret society, like the Boston Cloth Manufacturers' Association, but a large portion of its operations do not seem to reach the public. It is credited with originating nearly all the tariff bills that have within the past few years been reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. Though the members are nominally of both political parties they are all really one in politics. In practice they believe in the most rigid "protection" for their own and amiliated interests, and in the most interal "free trade" for all outsiders. The legislation that will bring the highest possible price for whatever they have for sale, and the very lowest for the products they may need to buy of other people. A large number, probably a majority, of the members are interested in national banks, and as a matter of course are always ready, in and out of season, to defend that eleemosynary three hundred million doilar monstrosity, our national banking system.

Such, in brief, is the American Iron and Steel Association. It is the wealthiest and best managed political close corporation in

pected favors. One of the city papers here has just ebronicied the fact that

Vice President Colfax has received from Mr. R. Beardsley, United States Consul as Jerusalem, a box containing a speaker's mallet, of olive wood, with heads of oak from Abraham's oak at liebron, a chake of olive wood from the Mount of Olives, and an inktaind and sandbox of asphalt from the Dead see, all beautifully carred and polished.

What our similing Vice President is to do with a communion cup (challee) is not stated; but it is very clear that Mr. United States Consul Beardsley is taking time by the forelock, and expects to stand well with the administration of Mr. President Colfax—that is to be.

A recent pictorial contains illustrations of an elaborate silver service presented to Baby Colfax by "a number of the friends of Vice President Colfax, of both political parties." "The whole is valued." we are informed, "at one thousand dollars." We are further informed that

of both political parties." "The whole is valued," we are informed, "as oue thousand dollars." We are further informed that

Twelve different colors of gold are employed in the carving and fretting of this and the other pieces. The handles of the bowl find their completeness in a burnished lion's head; the handles of the other articles, including the knife, tork and spoon, in a representation of the human face.

And all for "one thousand dollars." If the next nominating convention is properly controlled, "a number of the friends of Vice President Colfax, of both political parties," will surely have their reward.

SPEAKER BLAINE
has not been proclaimed from the housetops as a candidate for the Presidency, but facts indicate that he has been and is now trimming in that direction, with a well grounded hope that something may yet turn up. He has, beyond question, been altempting to follow in the footsteps of his ilinstrious predecessor, but with what success we shall see.

The impetuous, straightforward but unscrupulous Baine finds it utterly impossible to successfully follow the sinuous course of the smiling, craity Urian Heep who wielded the mallet in the House of the Thrity-minth and Fortleth Congresses.

The House Committees of the Forty-first Congress have been packed wholly in the interest of the great monopolies—openly and undisguisedly packed—without even a prefence of fairness; and herein it is that Speaker Blaine has failed. In attempting the Colfax rôle, without the crafty, subtle nature necessary to make it a success, he has grossly over done the whole business.

A CASE in Point.

Take the Committee on Banking and Currency for example. Under four years of Colfax's rule the national banks held their own against all attempts to reform abuses—attempts made by the ablest men

or both political parties. The monopolists were abundantly satisfied to be able to hold their own.

When Mr. Blaine organized the committee he rudely thrust out nearly every friend of the people it contained, and made it up almost wholly from the ranks of national bank partisans. The result is known to all men. The present Congress has given the national banks an abultional substidy for circulation of \$55,000,000.

The Pacific Railroad Committee was organized in a manner most satisfactory to the public land subsidy jobbers, and the fron and Steel Association has every reason to be more than satisfied with the organization of the Committee of Ways and Means. In spite of General Banks' carnest and patriotic efforts to the contrary the Committee on Foreign Affairs helped to strangle free Cuba. The Spanish ring ought to be satisfied with Mr. Blaine. None of the rings here can find fault with him, unless it be for excess of zeal in their service. There is the only trouble—zeal without knowledge.

Mr. Blaine's bid for the support of the national banks is just \$55,000,000 higher than Mr. Coffax can make, and in this bold stroke is jound the danger. The monopolists are frightened at its audicity. They very much incline to turn from the bold, andactious Blaine to the crafty, smiling, sinuous Coffax. The latter they know is always safe, the former may endanger everything by his very boldness.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives has too much power—more by far than the President of the United States. By packing the committees he can control the legislation of Congress, to strike down or build up interests at will.

Mr. Coffax presents us with the first instance where this power has been used as the principal stepping stone to the Presidency, and I trust that Mr. Bianer's effort in that direction will be the last. Let the House committees be chosen hereafter the same as in the Senate—by ballot.

### CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

His Views on the St. Domingo Scheme and the Next Presidential Campaign.

The opinions of men who have played prominent parts in the busy scenes of politics are matters of public interest, and the readers of the HERALD be gratified to hear what the Chief Magistrate of the Judiciary has to say on the topics that now occupy the attention of the American people. Chief Justice Chase is slowly recovering from a protracted illness, and in personal appearance is somewhat altered from his former self; but he still has the well-known lofty dignity of mien and looks every inch a judge.

The following conversation took place yesterday between Chief Justice Chase and a HERALD re-

REPORTER-I know your long illness has debarred you from taking an active part in the political affairs of the country; still some of the most remark-able events could not have failed to come within

CHIEF JUSTICE-You are right. For months I have taken no interest in politics. My chief attenhave taken no interest in politics. My chief attention has been devoted to my health, and as I have not pursued the course of the late events I have no decided views on the different topics of the day. REPORTER—Have you not read Senator Sumner's speech in relation to the St. Domingo scheme? CHIEF JUSTICE—I had it read to me. I think Grant's policy on this question does not warrant Sumner's opposition. If the people of St. Domingo desire to come into the Union we can do no better than to gratify their wish by annexing them to the United States. I think great advantages would accrue to this country from the possession of an island in the West Indies.

REPORTER—Are your relations with President Grant of a friendly nature?

CHIEF JUSTICE—They are neither friendly nor otherwise. There can be no points of discussion between us, as I do not in my official capacity come in contact with him.

REPORTER—What do you think, Mr. Chase, of General Schenck's appointment as Minister Plemipotentiary to England?

CHIEF JUSTICE—I have known General Schenck for many years, but I am not prepared to say whether his nomination is a judictous choice or not. American diplomacy has been at fault with regard to the controversies pending between this country and England.

REPORTER—Have you any views concerning the next Presidential campaign?

CHIEF JUSTICE—This event is so far in the distance that I have not given the subject a thought, I anticipate it will be a lively campaign on account of the dissensions that have spring up in the republican party.

REPORTER—Does the manner in which the affairs of the country are conducted by the present Cabinet meet your approbation?

CHIEF JUSTICE—I can offer no views on the subject. When I am restored to health I shall be happy to see you. At present I cannot burden my mind with such weignly matters.

REPORTER—Before the expiration of the present term.

The conversation ceatinued for some time upon indifferent matters, and after wishing Mr. Chase a tion has been devoted to my health, and as I have

sent term.

The conversation coatinued for some time upon indifferent matters, and after wishing Mr. Chase a happy New Year and the recovery of his health the

# THE GRAND BALL OF 1871.

The Americus Club and Its Winter Festivities.

Enchanted Palaces and a Fairy Land of Flowers-Fountains of Perfumed Waters and Winged Warblers-The Lake of Como and Its Surroundings Outdone - Fashion in a Furor - The New and the Old.

The Americus Club, like all American institutions of its kind, had a quiet and humble beginning. Its members are, however, gentlemen of large resources of brain and wealth, and whatever they have undertaken they seem to have accomplished. The peculiarity of their success has been its uniformity, extending even to the pleasures and follies of life. It was a merry, jovial circle of bon vivants that first gathered in the tents pitched by them on a little point of land extending into the waters of the und, near Greenwich, Conn. The free, enjoyable life they led, the fishing, hunting, boating bathing by day, and the good the tents at night, with dancing, sing-and story-telling, had wonderful charms for the tollers in the city. The fame of the Americus soon reached every dusty office and every elerushed to gain an entrée to its magic circle. The tents have passed a way, and one of the most ele-gant club houses in the world has taken their place.

rushed to gain an entrée to its magic circle. The tents have passed a way, and one of the most elegant club houses in the world has taken their place. Each year the members of the club have given a bail in town to their lady friends, and it is to their latest effort in this direction the following applies:—

THE GRAND BALL will take place on Thursday night next (the 5th inst.), at the Academy of Music and Irving Hall. Between these two buildings, and leading from one to the other, an arched passageway, laid with Brussels carpeting and covered with silk bunting, will afford a promenage 140 feet in length by twenty-eight in width. Divided in the centre by a railing, all confusion will be avoided, parties going and returning by distinct passages.

IRVING HALL

will be decorated profusely with rare and costly flowers, arrayed in donse masses, with green follage as a background, and rising on all sides from the floor to the ceiling under the galieries, completely covering the walls and forming gardens of the choicest exotics; while fountains of perfumed waters will load the air, and a thousand canary birds make music for the multitude. In the centre of the hall a

EAUTIFUL FLORAL TEMPLE,

sixteen feet in diameter, will rise to the height of thurty-two feet. This temple of slender columns will contain an elaborate jountain, the waters of which will be alive with gold and silver fish, darting hither and thither under leaves of water lilles and brilliant from the light of a grand chandeller suspended from the dome. The parterres on each side of the building will be hung with baskets of out flowers, and interspersed among the plants will be places of rare statuary and elegant vases. Above the gardens and adorning the galieries will be hung many fine oil paintings, representing summer scenes at the club grounds. This building will aliast year.

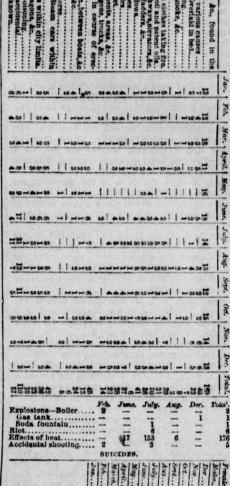
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC

The arrangements have been made under the immed

## THE CORONERS' OFFICE.

Official Record for 1870-Murders, Sulcides, Accidents and Violent Deaths Generally.

The following official record of the matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Coroners during the valuable:-



Nationalities as follows:—United States, 23; Germany, 55; Ireland, 15; England, 9; Scotland, 4; France, 3; unknown, 3; total, 112.
The ages ran as follows:—Under twenty, 1; thirty, 26; forty, 31; fifty, 27; sixty, 16; seventy, 10; eighty, 1.
The poisons were as follows:—Paris green, males 7, females 5; laudanum, males 4, females 4; inorphine, males 3, female 1; nicotine, male 1; nitric acid, male 1.

RECAPITULATION.

acid, male 1.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of unknown infants found dead in the streets, aliey-ways, rivers, &c., 1870.

Deaths by accidents of various kinds, including deaths by heat.

Deaths by drowning.

Deaths by suicide.

Deaths by homicide.

Jeremiah Dunn, on sidewalk in Houston street, near Greene.

January 15.—Conrad Oestricher, aged thirty years, Germany, stab wounds, hands of Morris Kehr, and Abranam Kehr as an accessory. In Norfolk street, near Rivingtop.

January 29.—William Townsend, fifty-five years, England, stab wound in his own store, No. 192 Hudson street, hands of Jack Reynolds.

February 1.—John Merkee, forty-nine years, Germany, fracture of skull, opposite No. 289 Tenth avenue, during a scuffle with unknown persons.

February 16.—Margaret Sheridan, thirty-one years, New York, pistol shot wound, hands of her husband, Thomas Sheridan, at No. 517 West Forty-first street.

Apail 24.—David O'Day, thirty-one years, Ireland, stab wound, hands of Philip Cooney, in the saloon No. 81 King street.

May 13.—Patrick Welsh, thirty-five years, Ireland, stab wound, on the 17th March, at No. 523 Second avenue, hands of Michael Martin.

JUNE 2.—Patrick Hernan, twenty-one years, Ireland, pistol shot, hands of officer William Burke, Fourth precinct, in Pearl street, near Hague street, in discharge of duty.

JUNE 15.—John O'Brien, twenty-five years, Ireland, stab wound, hands of Lawrence Sullivan, at No. 1 Whitehall street.

JUNE 26.—Daniel Michell, twenty-one years, Germany, stab wound, hands of Thomas Sheridan, corner of Second avenue and Thirty-seventh street.

JULY 3.—Mary Nelson, thirty years, Ireland, violent beating, hands of her husband, George Nelson, in tenement house in Greenwich street, near Harrison street.

JULY 4.—Robert Montgomery, twenty-two years, New York, pistol shot, hands James Eagan, in Second avenue, near Twenty-fourth street.

JULY 4.—Robert Montgomery, twenty-two years, New York, pistol shot, hands of Thomas Donoghne, on 3d of December, 1809, conner Second avenue and Twenty third street.

JULY 19.—Ferrick Farrell, twenty-six years, Ireland, pistol shot, hands of Thomas Donoghne, on 3d of December, 1809, conner Second avenue and Twenty third street.

JULY 19.—Benjamin Nathan, fifty-seven, Kew York, bayonet wound the find years, N

July 29.—Benjamin Nathan, fifty-seven, New York, wonnes inficied by an instrument known as a "dog," by unknown person, at No. 12 West Twenty-third street.

August 1.—James Pingleton, twenty-seven years, New York, bayonet wound through the chest, hands of Adam Laniried, in his own bakery, No. 414 East Fourteenth street.

August 3.—George Johnson, alneteen years, United States, stab wound, hands of Patrick Griffin, in James street, near Cherry.

August 9.—Charles Wilson, twenty-six years, Norway, pistol shot, hands of James Noian, on Staten Island ferryboat Middletown, July 10, 1870.

August 14.—William Davis, nineteen, Ireland, injuries by blews on the head with a whinfetree, hands of Margaret Dunn, No. 1 Bridge street.

August 16.—Thomas Shes, twenty-one years, Ireland, injuries from a thrust of a broom handle through the eye, hands of Michael McAloon, corner of Forty-third street and Second avenue.

August 18.—John J. Keely, fourteen years, New York, stab wound of the head, received July 19, 1870, in Twentieth steest, near Seventh avenue, hands of William Kavanagh.

August 18.—Donnis O'Brien, twenty-five years, Ireland, stab wound with an ice pick, hands of Frederick Daiken, at 58 Orchard street.

August 27.—Hugh McCail, forty, Scotland, blow of an axe, hands of Patrick Matthews, August 13, 1870, at No. 222 Cherry street, during a fight.

August 28.—John Casey, thirty-two, Ireland, pistol shot, hands of Thomas McCormick, corner Twenty-seventh street and Seventh avenue.

August 28.—John Casey, thirty-two, Ireland, pistol shot, hands of Rodney W. Lork, a private watchman, while protecting the property of his employers from river thieves, August 6, 870.

September 12, 1870, and Thomas McCormick, corner Twenty-seventh street and Seventh avenue.

September 16, 1870, on sidewalk opposite No. 69 Washington street.

September 16, 1870, and Thomas McCormick of William Marsh, September 17, 1870, and Thomas McGarty held as an accessory.

September 18, 1870, and Thomas McGarty held as an accessory.

September 19, 1870, an

United States, pistol shot wound, hands of Joha Thomas, September 39, 1870.

November 10. Perdinand Schwartz, thirty-five years, Germany, stab wounds, October 25, 1870, at Mortin Bogardus.

No 14 Green wich street, hands of Louis Frank and Martin Bogardus.

November 21.—Ellen Surrick, tweuty-seven, ireland, thrown down basement steps at No. 322 water street, hands of either George Woodruf, Edward Jackson or Robert Carey.

November 25.—Leonard Geigrich, twenty-eight years, Germany, thrown down stairs at Kress' brew-ery, East Fifty-fourth street, near Second avenue, by Charles Fresc.

November 27.—Edward Hines, twenty-two years, New York, pistol shot, hands of Wm. McNevin, in East Sixteenth street.

December 31.—Patrick Vaughan, twenty-two years, Ireland, pistol shot wound, received on the 25th of November, by hands of barties unknown.

T. December 3.—John Cronan, Ireland, Injuries from a blow on the head with a tumbler, at hands of Robert Guiles, in West street, near the Battery.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

WALL STREET, MONDAY, Jan. 2, 1871. THE TREASURY PROGRAMME FOR JANUARY.

It would seem that Secretary Boutwell has at lass yielded to the importunate demand from Wall street that he should release a portion of his large currency balance. Accordingly, in his programme for January, he intends buying six millions of bonds, against the sale of only four millions of gold. Moreover, as the days of the bond purchases and gold sales are reversed from his recent custom. that the former immediately precede the latter, the benefit upon the money market will be all the greater. The programme is in detail as follows:-

Thursday, Jan. 5 \$1,000,000
Thursday, Jan. 12 1,000,000
Thursday, Jan. 19 1,000,000
Thursday, Jan. 26 1,000,000 THE EXTREMES OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The close of another year enables us to bring down our table of the extreme annual quotations of gold to the present time. The preceding year, 1860, was remarkable for the gold "corner" under which the price rose to 165. The steady downward movement which was progressing in 1870 was interrupted by the Franco-Prussian war, previous to which the lowest price since the suspension o specie payments-viz., 110-had been made. The declaration of war by France sent gold to 123%, but during actual hostilities the price gradually fell back to 110%. The last sale of the year was at 110%. The following is the record of the extremes in each

	Highest.	Lowest
	137	100
****** ********* ***	172%	12234
	285	15134
	23436	12854
	167%	125
	146%	132
•	150	13234
	165	11934
	123%	110
THE JANUARY	DIVIDENDS.	
division of profits		

The half year ending December 31 nent instances, with the rate per cent and the total amount divided to share and bond holders. Where an asterisk (\*) is affixed the dividend is for the past three months, the custom of more frequent payments than semi-annual being on the increase;-

United States five, 1981. 225 678,100 B United States sires, 1981. 225 678,100 B United States fives, 1874. 20,000,000 BUNITED STATES FIRST STATES AND THE STATES FIRST STATES AND THE STATES FIRST STATES FOR ST 64,618,829 26,938,000 15,627,396 1,500,000 3,323,500 9,614,736 New York bounty loans... New York canal loans, &c., California ald bonds. Bally Kanesa State debt.
Alabama State debt.
Michigan State debt.
Michigan State debt.
Central Pacific bonds.
Union Pacific bonds.
Reading Kaliroad.
Northwest Raliroad.
Delawace and Lackawanna
New Jersy Central R. R.
Michigan Central.
Bank of Commerce.
Metropolitan Bank.
Imposters and Traders' B'k.
Farmers' Trust Company
Park Hank. Fourth National Ban Manhattan Savings. Hanover Bank. Market Bank. North River Savings. Union Dime Savings. Continental Bank. Corn Exchange Bank. Grocers' Bank. Greenwich Savings. 265,700
26,000
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19,000 Nashville & Chat. bonds.
Mechanics' Bank.
Oriuntal Bank.
American Express.
Atlantic & Paolic bonds.
Irring Bank.
West Wisconain bonds.
Bank of New York.
Chicago & R. I. bonds.
People's Bank.
N. Y. New York.
Alabams andersed bonds.
N. Y. N. Haven & Hartf.
Central National Bank.
Buil's Head Hank.
Manufacturer & Mercul'us'
North River Bank.
Security Bank.
Runde Island State.
Fort Wayns stock.
National Trus.
Leather Bank
Leather Bank
Leather Bank

.855,104,497 Total.... nies declare large dividends to their shareholders. Attention is directed to our advertising columns for the latest announcements of bank, savings bank, insurance and gaslight dividends. The amount of bursement during the interval between December 20 and January 20 is not far from \$70,000,000.

8 and 934

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC BAILBOAD. The subjoined table will show the gross earnings and operating expenses of the Central Pacific Railroad and the number of miles operated in each year,

1865 94 to 137	1,470,653	830,0
1865 137 to 468	2,300,767	843,1
1869 468 to 742	5,670,822	2,993,5
1870 742 to 900	7,920,710	4,060,5
		\$121,6 200,7 330,9

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET,

The weekly market here closed yesterday as follows:
Sugar—Absence of business for want of stock. No. 12 quie
at 9kc. a 9kc.; many plantations of cane yield poorly. E.
ports during the week from Hawana and Matanzas 5,50a
bores and 7,500 hoke; stock in warebouses in Hawana and
Matanzas 20,000 bores and 1,000 hoke. Molasses—Small
business and prices unchanged. Nos. 7 to 10 buoyant.
Freights quiet. There is a surpius of tonnage for all parts.
Hacon decining, owing to heavy arrivals; coising at 18 kg.c. a
17c. Butter active at 350 a 57c. per lb. Coal oil—Market
supplied; closed at 44 greals. Flour market supplied; closed
at 913 50 a 513. Hams decilning, owing to heavy arrivals; cured close) at 35c. a 50c. Lumber—White pine declining, owing to heavy arrivals; quoted at 352 a 548; puch
pine quiet at \$32 a \$35. Polatons—Market supplied at
48 a \$40 per 50b. Tailow in demand at 18 fg.a 18c.
Bor shooks steady at 9k a 9k reads. Empty hinds steady at
82 87k as 42. Tailow was tim at \$57 fb a \$35 per robe.
White wax quiet at \$13 fb
per cent discount; the cold, \$12 fb
per